IN THE CROWD ON THE MALL.

A STROLL AMONG THE THOUSANDS WHO GO TO HEAR THE BAND PLAY.

Rossiar Attendants-What the Policemen and to De in Such on Assemblage-Hov Two Skilful Girls Sat Down on the Grass. The greatest summer resort in this city is the Mall in Control Park on a Sunday aftersoon. The especial attraction is the band concert, and it brings out thousands and thouands of people, who are perfectly contented, apparently, with the recreation and amusement afforded by it. After wandering through the crowd for several minutes last Sunday in vain endeavor to get an estimate of the number present, the reporter approached an old Park policeman, and asked him if he had ever tried to think how many people attended the concert of a Sunday afternoon. He put his right olbow in the palm of his hand, shook his white-gloved finger at the questioner, and

No. I didn't, and it would be dom hard to "Would it be safe to say that 15,000 people

"Yes," was the ready reply, "I would say at least that." are here to-day?"

"Are there any whose faces are to be seen

here every Sunday ?" Well," he replied, with a smile, " as to that I can say yes, but with so many people here it would hardly be expected that a policeman would recollect the regular attendants as old friends; however, I can point out a few who are here every Sunday. Come this way," and he led the writer to a point directly opposite the band stand, where the jam was the thickest. With a delicacy not always to be met with in a policeman, he said:" I don't want to point, but if you look directly in front of you, on the bench there, at that old man who has the paper in his lap and spectacles on his nose, you will see one who is here every Sunday, and he always gets that seat, or one next to it. Just as soon as the Sunday concert season opens he appears here about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so anxious is he to get a good place. He is one of the very few who undoubtedly come here to hear the music. Of course it is the music that attracts the rost, but he comes here for the music alone. He always listens while the band is playing, and applauds when the piece is concluded; and when the small boys run about and shout in their play near by, h scowls, and if talkative people happen to sit he goes so far as to ask them if they will not keep still during the music."

The policeman then led the way to a shady spot just south of the band stand, where the people stood thick upon the grass.
"I don't doubt," he said, "that there are

hundreds all about us who come out here every Sunday, but the only ones that I recogpize just at this moment are the two who sit on the grass against that tree there."

The policeman should have said three, for the group consisted of a man, his wife, and a baby. The man had a paper on his lap, and his head was drooping upon his breast; evidently he was asleep. The baby was wide awake, and the mother was apparently having a first-rate time in taking care of it. Now and-then she raised her head and looked toward the band stand not very far away as if some particular strain of music had pleased her more than another, and then she turned her attention once more to the infant.

"They are here every Sunday, are they?" asked the reporter.

asked the reporter.

"Never fall to see them," replied the officer,
"and I think they enjoy the day as much as
any who come. They don't try to get a bench;
they always find some tree or some shady spot
on the grass where they can sit down. I presume they were brought up in the country, and
prefer the grass to the benches."

"Are there ever disturbances in the growd." on the grass where they can sit down. I presume they were brought up in the country, and prefer the grass to the benches."

"Are there ever disturbances in the crowd that call for the intervention of the policemen?"

"Very rarely. Of course, in such a great crowd it is necessary to have officers on hand to see that the walks are keep clea. but beyond that we have little to do. Now and then some drunken loafer finds his way here and makes a nuisance of himself, but we very soon get him out of the way. There's an opportunity for me to show you just about what we have to do on a Sunday," and the policeman started off through the crowd, with the writer at his heels, if swent to the walk in front of the band stand, at that point where the crowd was standing just a little apart from the stream of passers, lie touched a man on the shoulder and said:

"You can't smoke here, sir."

"Why not?" was the surprised reply.

The officer pointed to a sign that was suspended from a wire that ran from tree to tree. The sign read: "Gentlemea will not smoke inside this line." There were several such signs suspended at various points near the band stand. The man looked at the sign and said:
"I don't want to break any laws, but I did not notice that sign, and if I had I should not know just where to draw the line."

The officer was unable to make any argument upon the matter, and told the man he must get outside at any rate, and he showed how he could stand just beyond the sign, still in the crowd, and smoke undisturbed. He complied good naturedly, and stepped back a few places. From that point the snoke curling out

how he could stand just beyond the sign, still in the crowd, and smoke undisturbed. He complied good naturedly, and stepped back a few paces. From that point the smoke curling out from his lips was wafted by a bit of breeze back to the spot from which he had just come, but there was no law to prevent that. The effect was the same, the cigar was just as good, and the smoke got into the ladies' faces just as much, but the law was complied with.

A curious lot sat on one of the benches along the Mall. In the middle of the seat was an extraordinarily fat man, who seemed to have absorbed all the beat of the day. He looked as if every minute struck him all over and made him tired. At his side was a gorgeously dressed young woman who had come up from the Bowery. At the other side was a young man who might have been mistaken for a typical dude, but he was not that at all; he was simply a clerk who had put all his available cash into his clothes and his cane. None of this lot was listening to the music, apparently. In fact, the only one in the whole crowd who seemed to be listening to the music was the old man whom the policeman had pointed out as a regular attendant. Nevertheless, when the last pole of Rossini's overture to the Stabat Mater had been played there was hearty and long-continued applause on all sidee of the band pland. It is evident, therefore, that the people heard the music even though they did not listen to it, and it was also evident that they heard it with some discrimination, for the applause that followed a medicy from Handal's Oratorio was received with considerably less fevor than the Bossini selection.

While the reporter was noting the faculty of a crowd to do two things at once, that is, talk and play and listen to music, a young man, accompanied by two unusually pretty girls, both well dressed, approached and sat down on the

and play and listen to music, a young man, accompanied by two unusually pretty girls, both well dressed, approached and sat down on the grass.

"Come." said he, "let's take it easy. Twon't hurt you. Sit down."

One of the girls suid, "Well, I don't mind." and immediately sank down upon the grass peside him. She did so quite gracefully. A half turn of her body vigorously from the left to the right made her skirts settle themselves upon her feet in such a way that no more than the bare sole of her shoe was visible. The other girl was In a quandary. She knew her tournure was liable to get badly disarranged in the operation. She also knew that it is no easy matter for a young woman to sit down upon the grass and not expose more of herself than the laws of propriety allow, and she saw that her companion had sunk into an undignified, although a comfortable position. It was something of a struggle. Should she maintain her dignity and the correct position of her fournure, or should she take the risk and have a good time? Bie took the risk she folded her sunshade, held it in her right hand, grasped her skirts at the back with the left, awang them round to the front, and with a swaying motion sank down upon the grass. As she came to rest she nearly toppied over, but she dug the handle of her sunshade victusly into the grass, reached out and vigorously seized the shoulders of the young man with her left hand, and brought herself into position. Then she smoothed out her skirts, that had fallen gracefully about her, and slyly put her hand round to the back and patied the top of her tournure to see if it had come down all right. She had succeeded.

Hundireds of children made a lively feature of the crowd. Evidence of the base ball mania was not lacking. In many a spot under the trees little tota hardly able to walk were pracising the national grame, using a handkorcheffor a ball. They were energetic in their sport and in their throwing, and the result was that many an old gentleman received a knotted landgerchief on the top

we got fixed." A peculiar procession crowded along the walk in front of them. An old man was dragging a queer cart, which consisted of two wheels with an immense barrel suspended upon the axie. It was pushed from behind by another man. The crowd of men, women, and children that followed was thirst, and the man dragged the barrel to various points upon the Mail where sixtionary water tanks stood, Arrived at each one he stopped the cart, opened the big barrel and replenished the sationary tanks; and when the barrel was empited the two lugged it away again to fill it and return on the same errand.

The crowd laughed and talked, lolled about upon the grass, and had just as good a time as if the music has been a hundred miles away. But when the concert was over and the players camo down from their Chinese-Coney island pagods, all got up, stretched themselves, and yawned, and in twenty minutes the Mail and the area about the band stand were deserted, except for the squad of policemen and a few people who had just come up from the Italian garden.

BREEDING TROTTERS.

Kentucky Farmers Going into the Business on a Large Scale. LEXINGTON, June 27.—Never in the history

of Kentucky has there been such a boom in the trotting horse interest in this State as at present. The tobacco fever has died out, and farmers are putting their land into blue grass. Boys who formerly had no ambition higher than a sulky plough or a twine binder can now be seen on the familiar "break" holding the ribbons over some young trotter which will likely make its mark. The best trotting sires that can be found anywhere are brought to this section and bred to fine Kentucky mares. Eastern men are coming here when they want fine young trotters, and they are willing to pay good prices for them, too. Yearlings with giltgood prices for them, too. Yearlings with giltedged breeding sell all the way from \$500 to
\$2,000, and progressive farmers are beginning
to realize that the most profitable "crop" they
can raise is a crop of highly-bred trotters.
This boom has had a good, healthy growth,
covering a period of several years.

Among the many from other States who
have embarked in the business here are these:
Grehna & Co. Seston. Brier Hill stock farm: W. C
France, New York, Highland stock farm: branch of the
Fashion Stud Farm. Trenton, N. J., under charge of R.
P. Todhanter; Z. K. Simmons, N. Y. Walnut Hill stock
farm: Ben Wright, Michigan Fearnaught stock farm:
H. P. Kelly, Cincinnati, Edge Hill stock farm: O. B.
Goodoil Cheyenne, has astring of trotters in charge of
T. W. Tilus at Paris, Ky.; Dr. Sherman of New Jersey,
Sherman stock farm.

All these gentlemen are engaged in breeding
the trotter, and have settled in the Blue Grass
region of Kentucky for that purpose. They
are making money as well as the native Kentucky breeders. The real foundation of the
trotting horse in this State came from Mambrino Chief and Pilot, Jr., whose daughters
have produced some of the best trotters of the
age. Then the Hambletonian horses which
were brought here, bred to these mares, improved the breed greatly. Thus Kentucky is
taking frontrank as a home for trotters as well
as thoroughbreds. There is now a growing desire among breeders to get Wilkes blood in the
sire or dam. On account of this the prices of
colts with Wilkes blood in them are almost
fabulous.

It is on account of all these facts that so edged breeding sell all the way from \$500 to

solits with Wilkes blood in them are almost fabulous.

It is on account of all these facts that so much interest is taken by this people in the trotting events which will be he! here in the fall. Mr. Ed A. Tipton the Secretary of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, says the prospects for a grand meeting here in October are more flattering than ever before. In the nine stakes there are 415 entries. The great stallion stake for the 2:21 class has secured no less than thirteen nominations, and the wealth of speed included in this number is remarkable, and few free-for-alls ever had so many elements which will assist to make a great contest when such horses as Eagle Bird, 2:21: Ambassador, 2:21 k; Princeton, 2:22 k; Greenlander, 2:24 k; and Principe, 2:24 k, will meet on the track. It will be a contest for blood and the best horses will in all probability win. Looking at the trotting horse industry from any standpoint one can easily see that it is rapidly growing, and will soon rival if not surpass the great thoroughbred industry.

ACTIVE AGAINST FREE TRADE

The Work of the American Protective

The American Protective League, started two years ago to combat the Cobden Club and the Free Trade League, is now fully organized, and the subscribers to its \$100 annual guarantee fund are coming in at the rate of fifty a week. The League has now an organization in every State and Territory. Its central office is at 23 West Twenty-third street, where are the offices of President Edward H. Ammidown, First Vice-President Thomas H. Dudley, Goneral Secretary Robert P. Porter, Assistant Griswold, and Mahlon Chance, State Secretary, Each State has its own Vice-President and

eral Secretary Robert P. Porter, Assistant General Secretary A. M. Garland, Treasurer Griswold, and Mahlon Chance, State Secretary. Each State has its own Vice-President and Secretary, Elijs H. Roberts being Vice-President for New York.

The association started in a call of some eastern Pennsylvania manufacturers for a meeting to be held to resist the nerocachments of free trade. A meeting was held in the Astor House, and a committee was appointed to go on with the work of organizing. In a year more the association was incorporated and going with a full Board of twenty managers are such men as their hard of twenty managers are such men as their hard of managers are such men as their hard of the such and the form of the such and the such as the such asu

THE BRITISHER'S LAST SIGH.

Big Tower Means.

"Who's a buildin' that 'ere tower?" queried a Briton who had landed at Castle Garden on Monday, as he gazed at the big mediæval tower lifting its tall head far above the tracks of the elevated railway and the grass and bushes of Battery Park.

"Cyrus Field," replied a fellow countryman

"Cyrus Field." replied a fellow countryman, who had been on this side a few years longer. "In as built the monniment to Andry?" asked the inte arrival.
"The same man." was the answer.
"And wot is this a monniment to?" repeated the admiring emigrant.
"Oh." answered the Americanized Englishman, with rather a quizzical sir. "this, you know—this is about where the British gave their last sigh before they salied for ome at the end of the Hamerican war, and this 'ere building is in memory of it."
"Hah!" exclaimed the Britisher, as he drew in a gulp of admiration; "wot a splendid man ic his. The Queen hought to 'ave made 'in a lord."

HOW THE BALL IS CURVED. THE WAY THE PITCHER BOTHERS THE BATSMAN NOWADAYS.

rent Art that has Grown to its Pro-Advanced Condition Gradually-What the Perfect End of Pitching Must Be. There is not a base ball player on the field

to-day who will not tell you that a pitcher will curve a ball around the plate in such a way that a batter cannot hit it. Prof. Proctor no long ago showed quite plainly that the ball could be curved, and the reason for it, but a more convincing test, and one which was not on paper, was made a few years ago after an Ohio mathematician had asserted in print that a ball could not be curved out of a straight course without first touching some object between the point of start and the point of finish. The base ball players were not as skilled in figures as this great mathematician, but they knew it be done and was done every day. But he had the best of the ball players, as the public backed him up. Finally a test was made on a neighboring ball ground, and the man of figures was worsted. It was the first test ever made for this purpose, and has gone down on the record of scientific works. The test was made and fulfilled under the following condi-

Two fences five feet high and seven feet long were placed in line with each other and some distance apart. A third and intermediate fence was placed at right angles to the other two fences and about midway between them, as shown in the following picture:

CHICHER PITCHER

THE FIRST TEST EVER MADE. The pitcher and catcher stood at their respective fences. The sole object of the fences was to prevent the pitcher from giving his arm an outward swing, and to compel the catcher to receive the ball only after it had finished its curve. On the first two efforts the ball struck curve. On the first two efforts the ball struck the intervening fence, but by this time the pitcher had learned his distances, and each time after that the ball made a clean curve. Even after this many refused to believe that the ball could be curved, and to-day there are many people who will say that it cannot be done. It can be done. The only question is how. Of course those who make their living by ball playing will find little interest in an article which tells them what they already know, but there are thousands who aspire to become ball players who will find this of interest.

The great curves of to-day, as recently photographed by A. J. Reach & Co., are shown in



IN-CURVES AND OUT-CUBVES PASSING THE HOME BASE. In explaining these ourves Mr. E. J. Pringle

In explaining these curves Mr. E. J. Pringle says that the picture represents two kinds, an in-curve and an out-curve, and there are two methods for using each of them. One is to start the ball in a direct line for the home base and the curve will carry it to the left of the base; another is to start the ball in a direct line for the bataman and let the ball curve over the plate. The latter curve, however, is not safe unless the pitcher has a good command of the ball. The in-curve is much the best, provided the pitcher is expert enough to use it.

The in-curve and controlled the drop ball and the rise ball are the hardest. The different curves now in use were discovered by different persons, but all pitchers are now perfect in them.

Arthur Cummings was undoubtedly the first to discover the out-curve when he pitched for

Arthur Cummings was undoubtedly the first to discover the out-ourse when he pitched for the Stars of Brooklyn back in 1869. It was then that he suddenly found that he could strike out batsmen when he pleased, and he also noticed the ball curve; but why, he did not know himself. He practised hard, and finally found that it was done by a certain curve of the wrist and the way the ball was held.



To throw the out-curve: The ball should be grasped firmly with the first two fingers of the right hand with the thumb on the opposite side and the other two fingers close in the right hand with the thumb on the opposite side and the other two fingers close in the palm of the hand. Use the underhand throw, and carry the hand forward midway between the shoulder and waist. When the ball is released the palm of the hand must be turned exactly upward, the first two fingers pointing as near straight as possible.

When the ball is thrown it can be released either by drawing the thumb back or by turning it over to the right and allowing the ball to roll around the side of the forefinger, and not off the rip. A neat way of getting a griu on the ball is to catch the middle finger on the seam of the ball. By so doing one can cause the ball to rotate more rapidly. These same movements are performed by a left-handed pitcher for an in-curve.



THROWING A LOW IN-CURVE.

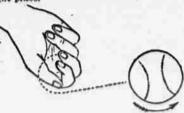
Theowing Low in-curve the ball is held firmly with all the fingers and the thumb on the opposite side. A straight side motion is used, which brings the hand well out from the body and on a level with the shoulder. In this curve, when the ball is released, the palm of the hand is turned exactly toward the left, with the fingers sufficiently closed around the ball to give it the required rapidity of rotary motion. The ball is released while the hand is in this position. This curve can be greatly improved by catching held of the seam of the ball with the ends of the lirst three fingers before throwing it. This curve is, perhaps, the easiest one to acquire. Very often a beginner can throw a good in-curve the lirst time he tries.

In a high in-curve the hand passes above the head with an overhand motion.



THROWING A DEOP-CURVE. THROWING A DEOP-CURVE.

The "Only" Noian was probably the first pitcher to use the down-curve, and he met with remarkable success. In throwing a down-curve the ball is held in the same manner as for the in-curve. An underhand throw is generally used for this curve. When the ball is released the hand is held pointing directly toward the home base, with the pain turned upward, allowing the ball to roll off the tips of the fingers. This curve is to-day one of the most deceptive in use on account of the inclination of the ball to drop anywhere but at the right place.



THROWING THE UP-CURVE.

Radbourne is one of the successful men with the up-curve. The up-curve was introduced by McCormick of the Pittsburghs some years ago. This is the most difficult curve to pitch, and but few ever become perfect in it. Every one knows that the ball is likely to curve downward, and in order to overcome this downward tendency great swiftness must be used to get sufficient resistance from the atmosphere. In pitching an up curve the ball is held in the same manner as for an out curve. The hand is thrown forward and downward with a quick jerk. As the hand goes downward it should pass the knes, and go at least a foot to the front of it before the ball is released. Just as the ball is thrown, the little finger edge of the hand will be turned upward, and the palm will be in such a position that the pitcher can look into it. The first two fingers will be nearly horizontal and pointing directly away.

from the pitcher. The ball is released from this position by allowing it to roll under the first inger, and assisting the progress by a twist of the thumb. The ball should roll off the side of the finger, and not off the tip.

These are by no means the only curves used by the pitchers nowadays. There are the outries, in-rise, out-drop, and in-drop, all in the nature of two curves. Then there are several different "shoots" used; they are in the nature of a quick curve.

Avery, the famous Yale pitcher, probably never curved the ball, yet he discovered the in-shoot. It is now no unusual thing to find a pitcher with all these points and many more wrinkles that they keep working up. Change of pace was most beautifully illustrated by Al Spaiding in the old Boston champions. Tim Keefe of the New Yorks is now the most successful in that line, while Clarkson of the Chicagoo sis also working the change of pace to good advantage. Will White and John Ward were about the first to work the sharp curve and in-shoot as far back as 1878. One of the greatest pitchers that ever twirled a ball was Charley Sweeney, who was with the Providence Club in 1883-4. He was the first and perhaps the only man who could curve an outball to a leit-hand batsman. Several of the pitchers can get a shoot, but his was a clean curve.

curve.

Even with all these curves pitchers are not satisfied, nor will they be until they can pitch a ball that will stop in the air just before reaching the home plate, and wait until the batsman has made a strike, and then pass on to the catcher. In curving the ball in the wind E. J. Prindle

Says:

Throwing an out-curve from north to south our the ball to the east. Now, if the wind is blowing for the east it will retard the curve, and it may if v strong, entirely prevent it. In pitching from north south, an east wind will assist an in-curve, a west www. Will assist an out-curve, a worth wind will assist an out-curve, a worth wind will assist out-ve, and a north wind will retard any curve.

SOMETHING ABOUT WIGH

The Different Sorts There Are, and What it Costs to Wear Them.

There is a great deal more to a wig than appears to the untutored mind even of a bald man. There are ready-made and made-toorder wigs of almost as many shades and styles as there are bald men to wear them. The prices vary from a three-dollar cheap mat of hair to hide a coming bald spot to beautiful combinations that cost hundreds of dollars. decide how much you want to pay. An ordinary plain weft wig, as it is called, costs \$15, unless the bald-headed man wants a gray one, which will cost \$5 more. This wig will cover a bald head as well as a \$50 ventilated wig with gauze seams, but the owner of it would not feel as well or look as pretty as he would with a wig with all modern improvements.

After the plain weft wig comes the weft wig with gauze seams. This wig costs \$5 more, and if extra quality hair of a fine looking gray or other rare color is wanted its value may be as high as \$30. In a gauze seam wig the parting of the hair is on gauze, and the wig is more deceptive. The gauze shows up white in imitation of the natural scalp. It takes more art to do this, and extra art costs money.

Ambitious bald heads may buy the weft wig with hair net seam. This is an improvement still over the gauze seam, and such improvements cost \$5 each—gray hair extra rates. manufacturers describe this as "the highest perfection yet reached in the wigmaker's art, for it is impossible to distinguish it from the habitual parting, and hence this wig possesses the valuable desideratum of combining naturalness and durability." Wigmakers always spoil wig with a big W, and use Latin words in describing it, to show their knowledge of the antiquity and dignity of concealers of baldness.

of the antiquity and dignity of concealers of baldness.

The ventilated wig, with the hair net seam is the top notch in wigs, and costs from \$35 up. It is an invention in winch proper wig manufacturers take great pride. A special crochet needle has been invented for the making of this wig, and the hairs are crochetted in. The wig with hair net seam, ventilation, and all, weighs only an ounce and a quarter for moderate sized heads, and an ounce and a half for big heads.

Five measurements are to be made to have a wig a good lit, and if the bald man's head is lopsided, or if the bumps are improperly developed, more measurements will have to be taken. Measurement No. I is around the head from the top of the forehead, where the roots of the primeval hair were, down over the ears, and around the base of the skuil. The next

from the top of the forehead, where the roots of the primaval hair were, down over the ears, and around the base of the skuil. The next measurement is from the remnants of hair roots on the forehead to the base of the head, in a straight line, back over the expanse of baidness. The tape line is then to be run from ear to ear over the forehead to fix the longitude, and from ear to ear over the top of the head to make sure of the latitude of the ears. From temple to temple around the back of the head fixes the dimensions of the rear forehead. With all these full investigations must be made as to whether the person's hair was straight or curly, its color, where it shade and try innovations. It is not good form, however, among the best families of baid heads to wear a curly wig one day and a straight-haired wig the next, though the part may be transferred from one side to the other if attention is not called to it.

Some baid-headed people with consciences do not cover all their baidness but leave a little exposed, thereby adding to the realistic effect of their wigs. For such and for the mighty host of partially bald toupees are made.

ensier to order a toupes than a wig. Here are full directions that people out in the country can take advantage of:

Cut a piece o' paper the size of the bald surface on the top of the bead then lay it on this surface and plait the edges flat so that the paper will diclose, and cover the bald part completely, thus giving the exact shape of the head; then draw a line with a lead pendi where you had parted your hair. Now secure the plaits with a needle and thread so that they will not come out; after which you can fold your paper patient and encisee with sample of bair, together will not come out; after which you can fold your paper patient and encisee with sample of bair, together will instructions in anvelope, for transmission by post.

Instructions and a check for payment are and things to send with the measurement. The checks run from \$10 up, according to the size of the baild spot and, the hair of the baild man. A toupee can be stuck to the head so it will not fall off or be affected by raising the hat. It should be taken off every night and restuck the next morning. The plain woft toupee costs \$10, the gauze seam \$2 extra, and the ventillated gauze soam \$3 more. Gray toupees cost extra. Toupees with hair net seam and gauze or imitation hair net foundation, which are considered in the manufacturer's catalogues to be "the very acme of perfection in every way," cost \$20.

All these wigs and toupees are for men. For women they cost more, as a woman's wig takes more hair, and the price runs up to anything women want to pay, though the usual prices range from \$10 to \$100. Women are measured the same as men, and the directions printed above for men will do for women just as well. Women's wigs are in far greater varieties than men's. Besides the full wig and the toupees they have innumerable styles of false fronts can be made so elaborate as to comb back on the head and conceal partial baldness.

The entertaining catalogue from which much of the information about wigs has been taken contains an exhortation on the v

MISS KITTY NOT YET WED. Mr. Crowley Enting his Last Bachelor Din-

ners Under Many Eyes.

A larger crowd than usual was present vesterday when Mr. Crowley sat down to his 5 o'clock dinner in the Central Park menagerie. a spoon in one hand and a napkin in the other. and proceeded to ply these implements of the

table with effect, if not with grace. When he had eaten well he was carried off to bed in the arms of his valet-though straight milk had been his only drink-with a whole policeman for a bodyguard to keep off the too curious. The marriage between Mr. Crowley and the newly arrived Miss Kitty is a mariage de conrenance, arranged from diplomatic considerations only by the powers that be of Central Park. Mr. Crowley does not know the bliss in store for him; he has not yet looked upon the face of his betrothed. This fact accounts for the nonchalance with which he faces the stares of the attendants at his lovees, and the absence of that embarrassment to be expected of a prospective bridegroom.

It will be several weeks, perhaps, before Miss Kitty removes to her future apartments adjoining those of her spouse. Mr. Crowley's man-servant, who will be the major dome of the new establishment, has a proper sones of the responsibility which devoives upon him, and intends that this interesting couple shall make eachly other's acquaintance gradually. Miss Kitty, who is in excellent health, spends the warm afternoons composing herself into easy postures in her rather uneasy hammock. She is somewhat coy when Mr. Crowley's attendant attempts to caress her, but it is understood that all lady chimpanzees are expected to act so, and Miss Kitty will doubtless perform with suitable maiden resignation her part of the ceremony that is to make her Mrs. Crowley. tions only by the powers that be of Central

GREAT LABOR LEAGUE. THE GROWTH OF THE CIGARMAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The Meaning of the Bine Label-How the Union Business is Conducted-Salaries of Officers-Some of the Work that is Bone. One of the oldest and strongest of labor organizations is the Cigarmakers' International Union. It has 28,000 members, and s since its fight with the Knights of Labor until its blue label is universally recognized, and its treasury contains a surplus of almost \$200,000. As far back as 1854 the cigarmakers of Baltimere. New York, Boston, and a few other places were organized in separate unions. They met in 1864 through their delegates, and formed a national union, which included the members of the hitherto separate unions and other local unions that had been formed in the mean time. In 1868 the name was changed to include the cigarmakers of Canada, and it was henceforth known as the International Cigarmakers' Union. It grew until 1870 from the 2,000 or 3,000

embers, with which it started, to 11,000. Then it began to lose ground. Wages were reduced. and the men struck injudiciously and too often. The finances of the union became involved, and with a lack of system and coherency in the organization the number of the members fell off to 1,017 in 1877. It was then reorganized at a small convention at Rochester, where only seven men—Samuel Gompers of New York, James Burke of Rochester, James Walsh of Philadelphia, Herman Phillips of Cincinnati, Kauffman Goldsmith, Frank Hirth of Detroit, and J. Scholl of Chicago-were present. It was

Kauffman Goldsmith, Frank Hirth of Detroit, and J. Scholl of Chicago—were present. It was decided to change the plan of the union and set it on its feet. Adolph Strasser was chosen President. He has been reelected ever since, and the union grew in strength of members and finances until it had 24.672 members last January and a surplus of \$172.813 in its treasury. The policy of the old union was changed, and by various alterations in the Constitution so perfected that the International Cigarmakers' Union ranks with the model unione of England, and its members claim that it is surpassed by none except, possibly, the Amalga, mated Carpenters.

There are some 300 local unions, and in each one the initiation fees, dues, and benefits are equal. Though there have been changes and some increases since the formation of the union, the principle of equality in burdens and benefits has been preserved. The initiation fee is \$3, which may be paid in six weekly installments, though a member who has been suspended twice must pay \$5 to be reinstated. The dues are twenty cents for each member, to be remitted under no circumstances while the member continues working at his trade. For this he gets protection from the union and strike, sick, and funeral benefits. An out-of-work benefit is also contemplated. The sick benefit is also contemplated. The sick benefit is a sick contemplated. The sick benefit for longer than sixteen weeks in a year is paid. The funeral benefit is \$50. No life insurance has yet been arranged, but the Executive Board are considering the advisability of arranging a life assurance made optional with the members. A \$1-a-week benefit is paid to all members out on an authorized atrike while the strike continues to be authorized.

pand to air members out on an autorized arrike while the strike continues to be authorized.

The surplus funds are retained in the individual unions, not massed under the control of the President, who is allowed to keep, subject to his own order, not more than \$250 at a time.

The constitution provides for a sinking fund of \$5 for each member. That has been so well kept up that the present reserve amounts to \$7 a member, and an increase to \$10 is under consideration. The funds are not allowed to accumulate in any special union, but are distributed by order of the officers. No union is allowed to spend over 30 per cent, of its receipts—If it has over lifty members, 20 per cent,—in salaries, hall rent, meetings, stationery, postage, labels, and running expenses. The rest out he spent on nothing eise but benefits or saved for the reserve fund, under penalties to the officers and members of the extravagant union. Whenever, through a strike or much sickness or death among its members, the funds of any union become low, the President is authorized to direct other unions whose surplus is larger to send of their surplus to the poorer union, thus equalizing the funds. In case of a strike in one city, funds would be sent from all other places to make good the loss, though the members of the union on strike would not be exempt from their payments.

The salaries of the officers of the organiza-

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The salaries of the officers of the organization are not large, not so much as they could marke by working at their trades. President Strasser gets \$20 a week, with \$1,000 to pay for his help. The First Vice-President has \$250 a year for his expenses, and the Secretary of a large union like 144 of New York, that had 2,057 members and over \$42,000 receipts last year, gets \$18 a week, with an assistant at \$15. The shop collectors receive two per cent, for collecting and turning in the dues of their shops. The whole salaries were \$28,179 last year, or some seven per cent, of the receipts.

One of the things by which the Cigarmakers' Union is well known is its blue label, which was adopted in 1879 after considerable discussion in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, a paper they have been running till it is now in the sixth number of Yolume XII. The blue label has been repeatedly upheld by the courts as the property of the union, and no cigar box that has it on is made by non-union men. It is printed in sheets of ten under the direction of the Executive Board, and distributed through the local unions to manufacturers free of charge. The cost of 40 cents a thousand the union label is so extensively used, it does not follow that a cigar not in a blue label box is not made by union men, for the label is put only on cigars to be consumed by workingmen. Fifteen and twenty cont cigars are not labelled, as they are not smoked by workingmen, though the proportion of them made by union men is higher than of cheaper cigars, as the best cigarmakers are in the union. The cheap cigars that have not the blue label are made by the worst workmen, the cheapness of the cigar being brought about partly by the cheap quality of the tobacco and by the saving the system of swesting the men brings to the manufacturers. The blue label is a statement printed on blue paper by the authority of the President of the union that the cigars are recommended because made by a first-class workman, a member of the union, and not by prison or tenement-houselabor.

The Constitution is a long and elaborate pamphlet of thirty-one pages of close print, bound in paper the color of the blue label. The basis of representation is one vote for every 200 members or majority fraction thereof. The Convention is held blennially. The delegates to the Convention have their car fares paid both ways, and get \$3 a day and their hotel expenses. There are a President, soven Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, who constitute the Executive Board, and hear appeals from the decisions of the Prosident on appeals from the scions of the prosident of a question rests on a vote of the members of the different unions. The President in the oble which is given to cach man. On this book he can go

paying his dues within eight weeks is suspended, unless he is out of work, when he gets sixteen weeks.

A long article of twenty-five sections is given to the discouraging of strikes. No strike is to be aided unless it has been made with the approval of the Executive Board, to whom all the facts must first be submitted. If the Executive Board decide against the striking union, it has fifteen days in which to appeal to all the other unions. A full statement of the facts, with an estimate of the cost and the assessments that will have to be levied, is mailed to each union. The vote is then taken, and it is final. Every difficulty, lockout, or strike involving over twenty-five men must be submitted to a vote of all the unions, and it takes a two-third vote to order a strike. Unions whose applications to be allowed to strike have been once rejected are not allowed to make another application for three months. No strike for an increase of wages may be approved under any circumstances in the Nouth between April and October, or in the North from November to April. Arbitration must always be tried first, and a committee must be appointed to arbitrate. If the terms agreed on are unsattisfactory to the local union, it must stand by them, unless on appeal to the unions the action of the Executive Board is reversed. An £18-a-week agant is sent to look after stand by them, unless on appeal to the unions the action of the Executive Board is reversed. An \$18-a-week agant is sent to look after strikes when they are once ordered, and they are sustained with all the strength and finances of the union until ended.

The balance sheet of the union for the year has one remarkable item. Of \$418,254,27 collected and disbursed through hundreds of hands, only \$51.45 has been lost by embezzlement.

THE STONACH.

An Old New Yorker Gives Some Advice t Regard to Its Treatment.

An old New Yorker, who was brought up in hotels and restaurants, and knows all about eating, gave some points to a reporter of THE Sun the other day about the way for a man to make friends with his stomach. "There are two big mistakes that almost all persons make," said he. "One is that they don't eat the right things, and the other is that what they do eat they don't eat right. Dyspepsia and indigestion are killing more people than rum ten times over. Why delirium tremens is joy compared with a bad digestion. When a man has the tremens he's happy sometimes. because he forgets himself, but when he's got dyspepsia his stomach is always with him, and His food doesn't taste right. Boils break out over him. He's morbid. All his friends seem to have deserted him, and some day he goes off and blows his brains out, and the public and newspapers say he had business troubles. Business troubles! Why, what does a man care for business troubles when his stomach's all right? If his stomach is right, his head will

and newspapers say he had business troubles. Business troubles when his stomach's all right? If his stomach is right, his head will be clear, and hell prosper. No glutton or dyspeptie can stand up alongside of a man with a sound stomach and a clear head.

"When you got up this morning what did you do? Went right off to breakfast and filled you do? Went right off to breakfast and filled yourself, with your nose in the papers and your mind wandering over the earth. You don't know what you ate, or how much or how long it took. For all the good it did you, you might as well have swallowed bacon and cornbread, or turkey and buckwheat cakes, or any other mixture that would take up space in your stomach. Then, while you ate, you guiteed down lee, water and coffee alternately, and when you'got through you lif a cigar and went down town, glad you had done part of the work of the day.

"That's not breakfasting. It's loading up your stomach, and it's worse for you than if you hadn't eaten anything. Then you have a headache and teel bad, and grow fat, and wonder why it all is, It's because you don't pay as much attention to your stomach as you do to your office boy, I our stomach as you do to your office boy, I our stomach as you wretched. To squelch it you neur a lot of liquor into it and gule some lee water on that with a cracker or pretzel and a bit of cheese. What sort of a mixture is that? Just imagine the cheese and rum and pretzel and it hink that something inside of you has to get awy with that. If you want to drink, drink and enjoy your stomach as you would your fat in o some body's eye. Your stomach ought to be your friendshuf rised go you had your like in o some body's eye. Your stomach ought to be your friendshuf rised so you would your fat in o some body's eye. Your stomach ought to be your friendshuf your may as well understand that it will get the best of it.

"When you get up in the morning take a big drink of water. Your system wants water first. An engine isn't first lived up and then some water let into

An Vacanny Sound that Drove a Miner Away from His Rich Find. There is nothing that shatters courage, chills the heart, and paralyzes the nerves as surely as some inexplicable sound. The brain that conceived "the wandering voice" struck the keynote of terror. The story of John

THE BELL IN THE CANON.

Whicher's bell is a case in point. The Whichers were a family of strong common sense and indomitable animal courage. One of the sons was a Pinkerton detective, and years ago went into Jackson county, Missouri, to hunt down the James gang. He was captured by them, tied to a tree and shot to death because he stubbornly refused to turn in-former. Another of the boys fell into the hands of Indians in Arizona and died at the stake. A of Indians in Arizona and died at the stake. A third son, John Whicher, was a printer, and back in '80 was foreman of the Leadwille Chronicle. He was a fine, manly fellow, straigh is a string, six feet high, and after a while he took the mine fever and went over into the Gunnison country on a prospecting expedition.

He was all alone, carrying his pick, shovel and Winchester, and a good deal of desultory wandering took him finally into a little caffon where he found a promising "outcropping," and went to work to locate a claim.

It was a desolate place, but beautiful in a wild, ruggid way. On either side of the valley that formed the bosom of the caffon the mountains sloped up and up until the but toom send into its extrem activity to living thing found root. No game existed there: the very birds prever flew across the place, and it was so sheltered from currents of air that even the wind had no volce. This dreadful and unnatural stillness was the first thing that impressed itself upon Whicher. Particularly at night time, when the stars, glittering and frosty as they always seem in these altitudes, crowded the sky, he would sit in front of his cabin, and the silence would grow so vast and profound that the beating of his own heart would drum in his ear like a trib hammer. However, the was not an imaginative man, but gradually an awe of this solitude grew upon him. And gradually, as he afterward told the story, another for any and the silence would grow so vast and profound that the beating of his own heart would drum in his ear like a trib hammer. However, and heard would read the place some time before and only partially remembered it, and he could not shake off as subtle impression that he was about to hear or see something that would make this recollection pian.

There was no human being within 200 miles and several times he was on the point of abandoning the claim and going to one of the northern camps. But before he could be not held with fewerish haste, uncovering the ledge. On the second day after the di

Prom the Kingston Dully Freeman.

A good story is told of a Kingston man who has an impediment in his speech. One day a stranger arrived in town who professed to be able to cure a person addicted with stutiering. Several wags, knowing how sensitive the Kingston man was on the addject, to play a job sent the stranger to the small softice, telling him that the man stuttered and wanted to get circle. The stranger entered the office, and after nodding to the stranger entered the office, and after nodding to the stranger entered the office, and after nodding to the stranger entered the office, and after nodding to the stranger entered the office, and after nodding to the admits that a cold horror series hold of the mine was verified by pieces of the mine was verified by pieces of the mine was verified by pieces of the distribution of the dustribution of the d

THE BIG DITCH IN PANAMA.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS WILL ROP LIVE TO FINISH IT. ye a Chicago Man who Has Werked on

the Canni-It Will Take Ten Years to Finish It-American Energy Needed.

From the Chicago Tribune. W. J. Gillespie, a native a Chicago, who for the last two years has worked in a responsible position on the Panama Canal, got here from Panama yesterday, and is at present the guest of Moses Hooke. Two years ago he got a place with the American Contracting and Dredging

Company of New York as Captain of one of its dredges at work on the Panama Canal. a place which he gave up only a few Jays ago. In this position he had command of fifty men and had a chance to travel up and down the line of the canal and become thoroughly familiar with the work. He is a clover and intelistent-young man, speaks Spanish and French, and seems to have lost no opportunity to acquire information. Being employed by an American constructing firm, Mr. Gillespie has not the fear of the canal company before his eyes, and so does not cate who hears his criticisms.

"There are from 12,000 to 14,000 men altogother at work on the canal at present," said Mr. Gillespie yesterday; but if the canal company does not soon get another loan the work cannot go on much longer. The work was begun in 1880. Over \$200,000,000 have already been expended, and it is not half finished, nor nearly haid. The company raised 200,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000) in April. 1886, and has been unable to borrow any money since. The men in the direct employ of the company are being paid all right, and ib elleve the contractors are being paid regularly also, but it is well known that the money is nearly exhausted and that the prospects are bad for another loan.

"The fact is, there has been the grossest mismanagement in every direction. Parts of the canal that have been exervated have been allowed to fill up with clay washed down by the rivers, so that much of the work has to be done twice. Immense quantities of useless machinery, made principally in Belgium, are strewed all along the route, lying idle and that have been sexually in Belgium, are strewed all along the route, lying idle and any management in every direction, and such a general alleshod way of carrying on the business, that if they have all the money they wanted I don't believe they could have the canal finished for ton years yet. First they were to finish it by 1888, and then the time was extended to 1890, but with this same French company at the head of it it will not be fini

tain to another, thereby leaving a mountain reservoir that will hold all the water that will accumulate for a year. Possibly that is a good scheme, but if so, why did they not build the wall before?

"The line of the canal is divided into eleven sections, and some work is being done on every section. In the western end a French firm named Jacobie is doing a good deal of work. At each end of the canal a channel has to be cut out into the sea. At Laboca Point, on the western end, the channel is being cut out three and a half miles, and is filling up nearly as fast as they are cutting it. The tide at this point rises and falls eighteen feet; at the other end it is only fourteen inches. If the work is stopped for a while there will soon be no trace of the channel. Of course, the contractor does not care; he is merely paid for excavating so many cuble metros, and the cut may fill as quick as he empties it.

"The great majority of the laborers are negroes and natives from the West Indies. They are paid \$2 a day in South American gilver, which is at a discount of 40 per cent. below American gold. There are a good many local natives employed also, but they can speak only Spanish, and so can be used only under Spanish foremen. Physically they are very poorthey average up just about like Chinese and have the same general appearance. There is a good deal of drinking along the canal, especially among the negroes. The chief drink is Jamaica rum. One has to drink a good deal they to keep away malarial fever. The climate is trying, and has been especially severe on the French laborers who were brought out by the canal company under contract. There are a proper to we also a drink a good deal of drink as one of the canal company under contract. There are a good deal of drinking along the canal company under contract. There are a good deal of drink as deen especially severe on the French laborers who were brought out by the canal company under contract. There are

French laborers who were brought out by the canal company under contract. There are very few Americans there—altogether probably 100 to 200 whites, and about 500 negroes recently brought from New Orleans."

Mr. Gillespie seemed to think it possible, even probable, that the whole project will be allowed to drop so far as the present gengration is concerned. He thinks that if the Nioarrague Canal project is fairly started and put in the hands of enterprising American contractors, with the experience of the Panama project before thom and knowing what to do and whas to buy, they will be able to complete the new canal easily within five years, or before the Panama Canal can be three-quarters finished. This would kill the business completely.

A RIVAL'S PERFIDY.

Driven by Jeniousy, a Young Man Robe the Mail of Unwelcome Tidings,

Mail of Unwelcome Tidings.

From the Columbus Ceptusi.

Miss Bertha Smith is the acknowledged belie of Bremen, Fairfield country, and has admirers by the score. Miss Bertha, however, offered them little encouragement. This treatment, of course, sorved to rouse the young men. At length a discarded or would-be lover discovered that Miss Bertha was receiving letters from Columbus. It entered the head of this youth, William Groff, that if he could eccure the letters coming to Miss Smith he would, by thus getting on the inside of the epistolary correspondence, be in a position, or at least enabled to break up the suspected love affair.

So he called at the Bremen Post Office and asked the Postmaster for Miss Smith's letters, stating that the young lady authorized him to receive them. Miss Smith had previously advised the Postmaster not to give her letters to anybody but herself or authorized agent. Groff got the letter, however, as the Postmaster knew he had been an admirer of the fair Bertha. The letter Groff secured was from Edson D. Poling, an employee of the Eddoto Carriage Company of this city. The letter was intended solely for the young lady to whom it was addressed, and contained matters relating to the forthcoming marriage of Miss Bertha to Mr. Poling. This letter Groff read, and thus became aware of the intended matters receiving of his late inamoratts as well as the name of her intended husband.

This occurred on June 5 last, and on June 15 Miss Bertha, who had been anxiously exceeding a letter from her lover, finally called as the name of her intended husband.

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Pure for the Price.

From the Epoch. A little Italian girl who was posing a model as said the other day to a lady artist who was painting her at her studio on Fifth avenue, that she had just taken a bath.

The child was asked: "How much did you pay for your hath?" was the reply.
"Ten centa." was the reply.
"Why, I pay one dollar and a half when I go out to
take a bath, "said the lady.
"My" exclaimed the child, "what clean water they
must give you!"

From the London Economist.